

SEPT. 6, 1855.

O. H. P. SMITH, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ALLIANCE—THE "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER" AND "WASHINGTON UNION."

The public cannot have forgotten the intense interest which pervaded Europe and America when the first inkings reached them of the contemplated alliance between those ancient and bellicose enemies, England and France, for the purpose of restraining the growth of a common foe.

Speculation was then and is yet ripe as to the probable duration of so strange a conjunction. But, despite all prophecies to the contrary, the Allies still continue their united assaults on Russia, though Sebastopol, a frontier town, has not yet fallen.

It may be reasonably expected that the announcement of an alliance between the *National Intelligencer* and the *Washington Union*, jointly to prosecute an important political war, will cause a profound sensation throughout the United States.

Softly, Mr. Sentinel, exclaim our readers, an alliance between the *Intelligencer* and *Union*, who have so recently held the good people of the country, with opened and alarmed eyes, the witnesses of their terrible combat with round shot and words upon the El Dorado question?

Yes, gentle readers, "his true and pity 'tis 'tis true." Contemporaneously, as if by concert, the *Intelligencer* and *Union* have made declaration of war against the people of Kansas. Each has put itself upon the record, and now stand together—lovingly together—upon the platform of ex-Governor Reeder, who may justly claim to be the Louis Napoleon of the war, the *Intelligencer* and *Union* taking the subordinate positions of Raglan and Canrobert.

After a course of prolonged dubiousness the *Union* of Sunday last, in an article entitled "The Kansas Register," comes out decidedly with an open attack upon the prominent politicians and journals of Kansas, supported as they are by the public opinion of an overwhelming majority of the people of that Territory. We say that the *Union* has been dubious in its course. Its bearing, however, has been very apparent to us throughout. The proclivities of the *Union* have from the beginning been toward Governor Reeder and against the people of Kansas. The "border ruffian" theory of Governor Reeder. The *Union* has been all along prone to adopt.

In speaking of the "border ruffian" theory, we make use of that expression not for the purpose of insisting that Governor Reeder did use that expression, which he has denied, but because that expression indicates to the public the theory to which we allude, and which the Abolitionists openly and avowedly style "an armed invasion of Kansas by ruffians from the Missouri border."

We have observed that the *Union* has failed to notice the thorough refutations of this charge of Governor Reeder and his abolition confederates, which we have found in our exchanges from the Northern States and republished in our columns, while it has not failed to publish the compliments of Governor Reeder, whose course has been repudiated not only by the people of Kansas, but also whenever brought before it by the judiciary of Kansas.

We publish elsewhere the article of the *Union* of Sunday last, italics and all.

The course of the *Intelligencer* resembles much that of the *Union*. In the beginning it published extracts on either side—favorable to the people or favorable to the Governor—but after a time extracts explanatory of the course of the assailed People and Legislature became rare and more rare, and finally ceased altogether; then the *Intelligencer* would favor us with extracts entitled, "More outrages in Kansas," or "Fruits of Southern Sovereignty," the stigmatising titles only being the *Intelligencer's* own.

On Monday last the *Intelligencer* threw off its veil and made its first and decided attack upon the representatives of the people of Kansas. We publish also the condemnatory remarks of the *Intelligencer*, which it has thought proper to base on a telegraphic despatch. For the prudent, cautious, not to say any *Intelligencer*, to base an attack on the representatives of an almost unnumbered people upon an imperfect telegraphic despatch, is indicative of decided eagerness on its part to be fully up with the *Union* in a race in the direction they are both travelling. When we consider the direction in which both these journals are going, we cannot but be alarmed for the *Union*. For the *Intelligencer* were not so much alarmed. In the memorable contest concerning the El Dorado, the *Intelligencer* favored the use of lead, while the *Union* insisted on round shot. Now, the Emigrant Aid Societies, the most strenuous endorses of his border ruffian invasion theory, are in favor of war, sharp's rifles, &c., and all will see how much will depend, under the circumstances, on whether balls or wads are used. We feel sure the *Union* will insist on balls, and hence our alarm for it.

It will be perceived that in the article of the *Union*, in another column, that it extracts a portion of the prospectus of the *Kansas Herald*, the dignity and the force of which the *Union* says, "we cannot sufficiently admire." We make an extract here. The italics are the *Union's*:

"The Register will be free from all sectional prepossessions; will stand firmly by the sovereignty of the people, defending their right in moulding for themselves their own laws and institutions."

Their right in moulding their institutions for themselves (without interference of Missouri border ruffians) is the exact idea of Reeder and his disappointed Emigrant Aid Society admirers—it is their war-cry. They say the General Government ought to interfere by force of arms, and have claimed the President for their own. The *Union*, baring the attack on the President, backs this idea. And the *Intelligencer* seems determined not to be left behind in this race, and perhaps does not bar the attack on the President.

The *Union* says: "There is great good sense in these suggestions, (of the *Kansas Register*), and they may be profitably contrasted with the extraordinary course which is now being pursued by reckless and extravagant men in the Legislature, and by a portion of the press of the Territory, equally reckless and extravagant." &c.

The *Intelligencer*, on its part, calls the Legislature "the Kansas Solons," and says:

"We are free to say that a more infamous invasion of the rights of any people, a more unwarranted assumption of power not delegated, was never perpetrated by any assembly that ever sat in even revolutionary France."

Invasion again! Our readers will admit this to be pretty well for the *Intelligencer*, and shows a

determination, on its part, to emulate the *Union* in their joint assault upon the people of Kansas. It is not at this time important to discuss the question how this strange conjunction has been brought about, which has controlled the other, which occupies the superior position in the illustration of the influence of mind over mere force. We now only desire to draw public attention to the fact of the existence of the offensive alliance between the *Intelligencer* and *Union*.

When the Constitution of the United States was formed, there were two distinct parties; the one in favor of a strong general government; and the other, which, fearing the absorption of the powers and authorities of the States, scrutinized every conceded power with jealous watchfulness.

The latter party gained the day in the formation of the Constitution.

Alexander Hamilton openly espoused the opinion that the Government was not strong enough, and a tendency has been observed from that day to this to make it strong enough by a latitudinous construction of that instrument.

Pending the discussion of the Kansas bill, the *Intelligencer* opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, spoke of its sacred and irrepealable character, and declared it would revive agitation and give just offence to the North.

Such a course, from a journal professing to be "Southern in feeling and principle," brought about the fulfilment of its own prophecy. Abolition threats now follow forth, "Outrage of the repeal of the sacred Compromise." "Southern aggression." "We must defend ourselves." "Let us restore the Compromise."

The vested rights now existing in Kansas will effectively put a stop to this last proposition, and yet an effort will be made to accomplish indirectly what cannot be done directly. It is proposed to refuse admission to Kansas as a State with a slavery constitution. The Abolitionists say, openly, because of its slavery constitution the more adroit and cunning are preparing the ground for voting against the admission of Kansas, because a slavery constitution does not express the true opinion of the people of Kansas, they having invaded and the ballot boxes seized by ruffians from the Missouri border."

On this last theory—the Reeder theory—as much or more injury may be inflicted on the people of Kansas as by acting avowedly with the Abolitionists.

The anti-Nebraska man, like the strong Government party at the formation of the Constitution, having been defeated in fair and open fight, are, like them, endeavoring to accomplish their original object by indirection. They now propose defeating the admission of Kansas as a slave State, upon the absurd theory of Governor Reeder, that such a constitution cannot reflect the true wish and intention of the bona fide people of Kansas—that the true Simon Pures of Kansas have been invaded and overrun by ruffians from Missouri.

The object of the Abolitionists can be accomplished through this theory, as well as by any other mode, and the *Intelligencer* is giving them aid and comfort, and what is more surprising, so to the *Union*.

The public will recollect that pending the discussion of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the course of the *Union* was undecided, wavering and doubtful. The *Union* is too facile. We are sorry that it is so.

THE HONORABLE ALFRED OSBORNE PERKINS NICHOLSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "WASHINGTON UNION."

We have the best authority for ascribing praises to this distinguished gentleman.

We do so in terms of grateful plaudits, because he has not only shown himself to be, but has represented himself through his own public vehicle, as the great Giant of Democracy, and the impersonation of the principles and platform of our party.

He was right to go to Tennessee, albeit his paper should be without an editor; for what matter, when the spirit-world gives him a full acknowledgment of his splendid services?

We had occasion, a few weeks ago, to refer to this gentleman and his grandiloquent "Trumpeter," but we had no idea that the recognition of that claim to the commendation of the Democratic party, would have so emboldened and inspired the great impersonation of the views of the Administration. "Tinkle me here, and I will scratch you there," is a homely illustration; but quite true in the present case. The incog. junior is the lively and justly grateful author of the article in the *Washington Union* of Sunday last. The sole editor and proprietor, not a great time back, did the same complaisant service to him, and gratitude is a noble quality, and nobly has he redeemed it! We give the comments of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee upon his own resolutions, and are too anxious that they shall be appreciated by the Democracy of the country in a like estimate that he places upon them himself. He deserves well of his country, for a Jefferson and Madison have failed to produce the patriotic impress his resolutions will doubtless galvanize in the whole country withal.

Still, what strange things we see! What dire necessity must surround the exodus of the present Administration, when the "sole" editor and proprietor of the *Washington Union* is required to sound his own praise in the fulsome terms that we find in the *Union* of Sunday last.

The Hon. Alfred Osborne Perkins (or Pope, we do not remember which) Nicholson, sole "editor and proprietor" of the *Washington Union*, can scarcely find words large enough to express the admiration which the Democracy should entertain for the very able, lucid, and patriotic resolutions "offered and prepared by the Hon. Alfred Osborne Perkins Nicholson! They are truly good resolutions—we subscribe to them most cheerfully; and we think the tenth resolution, setting forth the 'unexampled prosperity and happiness which distinguishes every portion of our country, furnishes the best evidence of the wisdom and fidelity with which President Pierce has administered the internal affairs of the government," exhibits, in addition to the patriotic sentiment it conveys, the most laudable and grateful homage to the source of all his good.

In an editorial article in a late number of the *Sentinel*, we stated that we knew of but one Abolitionist in Virginia. In naming this individual, we made a mistake in the Christian name, and as this mistake is calculated to injure a gentleman who bears the name which we inadvertently wrote, we feel it to be our duty to make the proper correction. The name should have been written "Tom" Pitts. This is the person, if we mistake not, who was one of the electors on the Van Buren ticket in 1848.

Missouri has enormous crops of corn and wheat this season. The yield of the wheat has been very large, some five thousand in number, and on Wednesday prices declined 50 cents to \$1 per cent, and dull at that.

Every Democratic press in Arkansas is opposed to Know-nothingism.

The New York Democratic State Convention of the 10th of Sept.

We find in the *Albany Argus* full and detailed reports of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, New York, on the 29th of August, and after two days' animated and exciting session, adjourned on Friday, the 31st of the same month. The resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

"1. Resolved, That the prodigal and profligate appropriation and expenditure of the public money by the Whig administration of this State, the growing power and influence of a corrupt lobby over the legislature, and the increasing and wasteful expenditures for canal repairs, as well as in all other departments of the Government, demand thorough and radical reform, so as to bring the Government back to republican frugality, economy, and integrity."

"2. Resolved, That the condition to which the canals have fallen, and the increasing deficits which the revenue from year to year exhibits, have justified the worst forebodings of the State, and are calculated to alarm the already heavily-burdened tax-payers with apprehensions of cumulative debt and endless taxation, and that the expenditure of the \$3,000,000 last granted by the people for the completion of the public works is now as conducted as, if continued, to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall have been exhausted the canals will not be practically benefited thereby, nor the contracts completed, nor the work finished; and that, therefore, we are of opinion that the interests of the State, as well as of those who navigate the canals and the contractors themselves, require that this system of expenditure be abandoned, and that the remainder of the money should be so applied as to put the whole of the expenditure of the \$3,000,000 last granted by the people for the completion of the public works is now as conducted as, if continued, to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall have been exhausted the canals will not be practically benefited thereby, nor the contracts completed, nor the work finished; 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